

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 15TH, 1881

NUMBER 35

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rua do Marquez d'Abrantes
JOHN C. WHITE,
Chargé d'Affaires.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 135, A. Laranjeiras.
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Visconde de Inhauma. THOMAS ADAMSON,
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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 30, Rua do
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Pastor's Rooms in the City,
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THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

In an extra session of the municipal council of Santa Maria Magdalena, the following address to the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro was adopted:

Sir:—In compliance with the orders of your excellency in the official letters of the 21st of last month and of the 11th of the current month, in which you ask for information regarding the state of agriculture, stock-farming, silk and bee-culture in this municipality, the municipal council have to say as follows:

The lands of this municipality are in general extremely fertile and are suited to a great variety of products such as coffee, cereals, sugar-cane, tobacco, grapes, cotton, mulberry, potatoes, rice, mandioca, etc. The only article of export from the municipality, however, is coffee. The production of corn, beans and sugar is scarcely sufficient for home consumption, and already there has commenced a considerable importation of sugar, rice, tobacco and rum.

The cultivation for export in the municipality is therefore limited to coffee, and this cultivation is carried on in the rudimentary routine system which leaves much to be desired both as to the quality of the product and the quantity produced in relation to the population.

The number of slaves in the municipality being 13,010, and supposing that only 10,000 are employed in the cultivation of coffee, there might be produced, giving an average of 150 arrobas for each laborer, 1,500,000 arrobas; the exportation is however only 900,000 to 1,000,000 arrobas. The free inhabitants, numbering 10,366, might very well produce, if nothing else, the articles of home consumption, as we have no other industry, no important trade, nor mechanic arts.

The planters whose profits can be calculated at more than 10 per cent. are rare, and these live on exceptionally good lands and consume but little. In general the planters obtain from 8 per cent. downward. It may be added that a terrible disease, called the plague, is progressively destroying the coffee trees and is assuming alarming proportions without the cause of the evil or the means of combating it being discovered.

As the municipality has excellent lands for sugar cane, it would seem to be of great advantage for the government to encourage the planters, where the coffee trees are being destroyed by the plague, to plant cane by giving an interest guarantee for the establishment of one or more central sugar mills. With 100,000\$000 there might be established a mill with American machinery with a capacity of 400 arrobas per day, since the Figueira mill in Campos, belonging to José Pereira Pinto, with a capacity of 200 arrobas per day, cost 50,000\$.

It would also be advantageous for the government to encourage the planters by means of diplomas and money prizes, to establish free labor and to give attention to the cultivation of cereals and stock-breeding, especially the breeding of swine, independent of coffee and cane. By reducing to the lowest possible figure the railway freights on these products, the government could also

contribute in favor of the division of labor.

There are many obstacles to the development of agriculture in the municipality which, although due to various causes, may be summed up in two principal ones: lack of roads and schools.

With the exception of two kilometers of the Barão de Araruama railroad belonging to a private company there are no railroads in the municipality. We have not even wagon roads which will enable us to abandon the pack mule, "our best vehicle." This lack, which in a rich municipality can only be endured through ignorance or extreme resignation, prevents our varying products or attempting a division of labor which must be our means of obtaining the maximum production and perfection of agriculture, and which might lessen for some years to come the lack of laborers that is already beginning to be felt.

Roads are a prime and inherent necessity in a mountainous and eminently agricultural municipality such as this. Your excellency will pardon the frankness, born of the confidence that the good judgment of the president of the province inspires in the municipal council, with which we say that the attention of the government has not yet been awakened to the roads of this municipality. The same may be said of our own people who appear to ignore the fact that private enterprise is an indispensable factor in the prosperity of any country.

No one knows better than your excellency that the people must have instruction in order to understand their duty as citizens and to labor best in the interest of society and in their own private interest.

Our capitalists although possessing about 8,000,000\$000 of available funds prefer investment in 6 per cent. government bonds, to embarking their capital in industrial enterprises, and thus the spirit of association which might contribute powerfully to the development of the industries of the municipality, remains unproductive.

The stock-raising industry is here very backward and of limited proportions. The cattle are neither good for work, milk, nor beef. All the carne secca consumed, and the quantity is not small, is imported; and for the last six years the price has varied between 6 and 9 milreis. Butter-making is almost unknown, and the small quantity of cheese that is made is of poor quality and not readily salable.

Only a few amateurs, and these rare, have attempted to breed a horse or so, of a badly made and degenerate race. Perhaps this neglect of horse-breeding is due to our bad roads for which mules are more suitable.

Sheep-breeding is almost unknown. The few sheep that we have are of very ordinary stock and only serve as food for invalids, the wool and hide being thrown away.

Bee-culture is only carried on by a few for their own use, and silk-worm-breeding is entirely unknown in the municipality.

Our best public establishment, although it has not the necessary accommodations, is the municipal hall. The churches of this village and of São Sebastião do Alto are in ruins, although this last has been somewhat improved at the expense of the parish-

ioners. The few schools that we possess are in houses without sufficient accommodations and without furniture. There is no benevolent institution in the whole municipality. A small jail is being constructed in São Sebastião do Alto: the jail of this village is intolerable.

Such is the state of this municipality, its agriculture and industries, its drawbacks and its most pressing needs.

Santa Maria Magdalena, Nov. 23, 1881.

SLAVE PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

In common with many others I have been greatly interested in the case of the slave girl, Monica, now lying at the Niterohy hospital. The legal inquiry, I suppose, has attracted unusual attention, because Monica in her first statement ascribed her punishment to a well known and titled gentleman. The Barão da Penha has now happily cleared himself from this accusation, and the girl's future depositions are likely to be more carefully sifted before full credence is given to them. But one fact remains potent; Monica was barbarously, fiendishly maltreated by some one who held her as a piece of property, and who regarded her as no better than an animal.

I do not propose here to enter into the legal merits of the case, neither do I care to fill your space with mere expressions of sympathy, which are abundant enough already and have found their best expression in a subscription to purchase the girl's freedom. But I would like to make two or three suggestions, on points which seem to have a natural connection with this case. As a friend of Brazil, and an enemy of slavery I have given a good deal of thought to the condition of the black race in this country. Believing as I do that slavery is the root of nearly all evils with which Brazil is afflicted, I feel sure that speedy emancipation is the readiest and surest means of doing away these evils. But while we seek this end it is also well to see what can be done from day to day towards ameliorating the condition of this unhappy slave race.

Any one who takes the trouble to investigate the subject will find that Brazil has a large number of laws, the clear design of which is to protect the slaves. These laws have been carefully framed by some of the best statesmen of the country; and, theoretically, they leave very little to desire short of absolute emancipation. Practically they are almost useless, because they are not enforced. Everybody knows that there are cases of cruelty to slaves, maltreatment even to death, which are visited only by a light punishment, or with none. But no one knows, few even imagine, the vast number of hidden crimes which are yearly perpetrated under the slavesystem, and which never see the light of a court of justice. A slave may be maimed or killed on an inland plantation, and no outsider will know of it; the master and overseer, interested persons, will not proclaim their own crime, and the other slaves dare not give information, or have no one near to appeal to, or being brutalized by the hardships of their life, they do not care.

Cases of severe punishments of slaves are comparatively rare in the large cities, because, as a rule, city masters are more lenient than the owners of plantations, and more fearful of consequences where courts of justice are near. Now and then, a case like this of Monica comes to light and fills the public mind with horror. But it is quite possible for similar cases to be hidden, even in the cities. Monica's story has come to light mainly through the accident of her having been sent to the hospital for treatment.

Here is a grand field for good work. Will you not join me in urging it upon public attention?

HERBERT H. SMITH.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 12, 1881.

A DESERVING CHARITY.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Rio de Janeiro, 12th December, 1881.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Dear Sir,—In a recent number of your journal, you kindly published a circular issued by this society, calling attention to its declining income, and soliciting further subscriptions, however small.

You will, we believe, be as sorry to learn, as we are to tell you, that the circular in question has been productive of only very feeble results, and I have now been desired by the committee to address you these few lines, trusting that you may insert them in your next issue, and perhaps assist us by a few words of your powerful advocacy.

The British Benevolent Society must mainly depend on annual subscriptions, and not on windfalls in the shape of donations, which, however welcome, cannot be relied upon as a source of income; and it is with the hope of attracting these subscriptions that we again venture to call attention to our needs.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. OWEN UNWIN,

Hon. Sec'y.

From The Greener, New York, September 17.

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

QUEENSLAND.

Queensland, the sugar-producing country of the antipodes, is one of the six British colonies comprised together with New Zealand under the name of Australasia; i. e.—New South Wales, 308,560 square miles, with a population of 693,743; Victoria, 88,451, with 879,442; Queensland, 668,259, with 210,510; South Australia, 380,602, with 248,795; Western Australia, 975,824, with 28,166; Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land (a separate island south of the great continent of Australia), 26,215, with 109,947, and finally New Zealand, another more distant island group, 104,900 square miles, with 432,519 souls; together 2,552,811 square miles, with a joint population of 2,603,122. Inhabited by wild native tribes, there are in the above colonies besides 523,531 square miles with 102,584 inhabitants, thus constituting an aggregate area of 3,096,342 square miles, with a joint population of 2,705,706 souls. To Australia moreover belong the Fiji Islands, occupied by the British, and New Caledonia, 6,500 square miles, belonging to the French, together with various other groups of islands of minor importance.

Both the Portuguese and the Spaniards visited this region in the XVI. century, but the Dutch were the first to gain a foothold, and called this fifth great sub-division of the globe New Holland, in the year 1605. In 1616 they discovered the West coast; in 1618 Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land; in 1619 South Australia; 1628 the Gulf of Carpentaria. In 1687 the English under Dampier first coasted along the west coast; Captain Cook finally landed in New South Wales in 1777, giving the colony the name it has retained. During the wars which grew out of the first French revolution the English succeeded in ousting the Dutch out of their Australian settlements, which they made a penal colony. Tasmania had meanwhile discovered New Zealand in 1642, and Captain Cook got there in 1770.

Australia proper, although gradually rising since it ceased to be a penal colony and proving a capital country for sheep raising, did not attract the world's attention very particularly until in 1853 gold was discovered, when a great many miners left California for the new gold fields, soon followed by adventurers from all quarters of the earth. Sheep raising was neglected for the moment; but as soon as superficial gold gathering began to give less astonishing individual results and was replaced by scientific mining on a vaster and more expansive scale, pastoral pursuits as well as agriculture again attracted the bulk of labor and capital. The same as in California and other countries famous for their production of the precious metals, pastoral and agricultural pursuits have in the long run proved the most

showed my note book in the presence of the man I was questioning, I was sure to go astray.

Here is a grand field for good work. Will you not join me in urging it upon public attention?

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durably profitable ones. Although the mining of gold, tin, copper and coal still remain very important in Australia, and the product of all of them except gold is rapidly on the increase, the two pursuits we have named now really nourish a greater number of direct producers than the mineral bunch, wool raising in particular.

The only great drawback in Australia is the general want of rivers and moisture, and the frequency of droughts inflicting Australia proper especially. But in spite of it the fine soil and mild climate are so propitious that the average result of pasturage and farming is fully on a par with anything attained in this country and the Argentine Republic. At the same time the country is healthy, and the climate on the whole temperate enough to enable white men to work on the field, and where, like for example for labor in the cane fields, it will pay better to use coolies, Chinamen and kanakas are introduced to advantage. There has so far been no lack of such coolie labor; indeed in the more settled portions of Australia they would prefer to receive less Chinese than they get.

Australasia, including the Fiji islands, received in 1877 139,798 immigrants, while 89,348 left, and in 1878 140,531, 95,893 leaving. Queensland alone received in 1877 22,596, 10,408 leaving, and in 1878 there arrived 16,139, while 11,890 departed. The annual gain in the sugar regions is therefore about 5,000 to 12,000 annually by surplus of arrivals.

Sydney, N. S. W., has a population of 187,381, and Melbourne, V., of 256,477, and the remaining more important cities range between 20,000 and 35,000. Brisbane, Queensland, counts 32,012.

The income of British Australia in 1878 was £17,414,185, and the outlay £18,474,019, the total indebtedness in that year being £67,615,401, to a great extent represented by railways.

FOREIGN TRADE OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In thousands of pounds sterling, 1878 and 1877.

	Import	Export
	from previous	from previous
total, England, metals, total, England, metals.		
1878....	50,546	29,995
1877....	48,308	23,415

WOOL EXPORT.

1877.....	351,706,000 pounds.
1878.....	375,407,000 "

MARITIME MOVEMENT IN 1878.

	Arrivals and departures, vessels.	tonnage.
Australia and New Zealand.	16,866	7,709,552
Fiji Islands.....	252	47,260
	17,118	7,756,812

Railroads in operation in 1878.....	3,978 1/2 miles.
" building in 1878.....	1,159 3/4
	5,138

Post offices, 3,578; letters forwarded and received in 1878, 71,673,499, newspapers, 40,222,041. Length of telegraph lines, 25,516 1/2 miles; length of wire, 40,501 1/2; offices, 985; number of telegrams in 1878, 4,600,000.

The activity and vigor displayed in every department only find a parallel in the United States and England when we come to consider that all that has been and is being accomplished is done by a population of less than 3,000,000.

Queensland's export of sugar to the rest of Australia last year was 10,000 tons; this year it will probably reach 15,000 tons. The canes are cultivated on the Queensland sugar estates by Chinese coolies and kanakas from the South Sea Islands; they are well paid and well treated, and as there is no limit to the consumption of sugar in Australia and surrounding countries, the Queensland planters may extend cane culture indefinitely and as fast as they can, always sure of a ready and remunerative market.

Besides sugar Queensland is rich in gold, tin and coal. In 1874 fifteen gold mines produced together 168,404 ounces, worth \$2,800,000. Queensland has at the present day 350 miles of railroad in operation. The export of domestic goods from the United States to Australia has been during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1879, no less than \$7,000,000 while we imported from there only \$785,773 worth of goods. Our import would be greater from that part of the world if the high duty on wool did not stand in the way of it; there is consequently hardly any return freights, except a little tin and some few special lines of wool, which can stand the duty. Eventually this may undergo a change, when Australia will also take larger amounts of American goods, both from New York and Boston, as well as from San Francisco. They like our canned goods, hardware implements, furniture, etc, and can easily take twice or three times as much if there be a return freight, cheap and direct, and this a large wool trade would abundantly furnish.

Reliable information we have received from Uruguay states it as a fact that Latorre is in Entre Rios preparing to cross the river and spoil the elections. That this may be a fact, is the ardent wish of all the respectable people in Uruguay.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, December 1.

—The price of wheat is rising in Chili.

—Business in Montevideo is dull and nothing is talked of but politics and bull-fighting.

—The health of this city, whilst there is no epidemic sickness about, is anything but good, there having been nothing done by the authorities to improve it.

—The hundred million loan scheme is dishonest. If it could be carried out it would be a case of robbery such as no civilized nation has been guilty of in modern times.

—Wool is beginning to come in, and sheep-farmers are seen about the streets, generally well satisfied with the prices offered for their produce, and encouraged by their prospects for the year.

—The works for the Continental Exhibition are going on, and the committee on the same is working hard and hopefully to have everything in readiness by the appointed time for the inauguration.

—Since our last, there have been no public measures of any importance carried. Our wants are still as great as when it was written, and the things we may rejoice in the possession of have undergone no change.

—Manager Duffield accompanied by Mr. Smithers was introduced on the Bolsa on the 28th, and was cordially received by numerous friends with whom he has already made a pleasant acquaintance. The new Bank opens with flattering prospects.

—The 20 million provincial loan waited so long to get placed that it was not placed after all, despite all that has been said. The money market in London is harder than when the matter could have been placed. Procrastination did it.

—We are happy to be able to report that, with the melancholy exception of the Welsh colony in Chubut—where the want of a dam in the river has resulted in the failure of this year's wheat crop—the grain in all the colonies is plentiful and of excellent quality.

—Bishop Stirling is visiting all the widely separated congregations in charge of the Rev. W. H. Shimield, at Fray Bentos, Salto, Concordia, Maudslowi and Guleguaychid, where his lordship finds what would be a large diocese in England, in perfect order and regularly ministered to through the constant and painstaking efforts of his faithful chaplain.

—Efforts are still being made to modify the prevailing system of sales to the country, and both the importers and the banks have hailed with pleasure the system of sales with *pagars*. The *pagar* system is well calculated to obviate many of the difficulties which now lie in the way of trading with some of the houses in the country whose system of book-keeping is very limited.

—Very satisfactory accounts are received on the subject of the Andine railway, the works of which are progressing apace. It is hoped to see the railway in the province of San Luis by next December, and to have the line opened to the public the month following. The bridge over the Chorrillo river and the station in the city of San Luis are both approaching completion. More than two thousand men are hard at work on the line.

—The erection of a new Exchange building is now the one absorbing theme in business circles; and, although the exact site has not yet been fixed upon, we may shortly expect to witness the laying of the foundation of what, besides being an ornament to the city, will worthily represent our growing commerce and add very greatly to the facilities for the transaction of business enjoyed by merchants and brokers.

—We regret to hear that the wheat at the Chubut colony this year will not suffice for the consumption of the settlement, there not being more than three thousand *fanegas* instead of fifteen thousand as it was last year. This is owing to the want of a dam in the river, for which the colonists have been asking the government for the past ten years. This is very sad news, and when we consider how different things might be were ordinary decent interest taken by the government in the welfare of this important colony, it is more than sad—it is disgraceful.

—From Uruguay we hear of the elections generally turning out, through the fear of vengeance and because most of the best people there refrain from going through the farce of voting, in favor of Santos, whose latest nightmare is a report to the effect that Latorre is preparing in Entre Rios to go over and upset all his plans. Among those who are honest and patriotic enough to look at passing events there in their true light, there is a great agitation in favor of the annexation of the republic of Uruguay with the Argentine Republic, but the red-hot liberators who now have the reins of government in their hands denounce all these as traitors and threaten to shoot them in the back (presumably because they would be either afraid or ashamed to face them.)

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro reassembled on the 3rd inst. in an adjourned session.

—A counterfeiting establishment was recently discovered at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul.

—The November receipts of the Rio Grande custom house were 132,016\$83, and of the *meza de rendas* 27,083\$78.

—The second elections, for the provincial assembly, in the undecided districts of São Paulo, will occur on the 20th inst.

—The late minister of empire, Barão Homem de Mello, has been defeated in the second election in the 3rd district of São Paulo.

—The November receipts of the Bahia custom house were: national, 1,101,611\$883; provincial, 124,545\$331; general *recebedoria*, 49,262\$019.

—The second elections in this province resulted in the choice of the conservative candidate Counselor Paulino, one of the ablest men in the empire, from the Niterohy district.

—The latest returns from Minas Geraes give the third place on the senatorial triple list to Dr. Evaristo Veiga, instead of the Barão de S. João Nepomuceno.

—One of the interesting features of the German-Brazilian exposition at Porto Alegre last month was a flower show. The *Gazeta* speaks of the exhibit in high terms.

—There was higher water on the Rio Grande bar on the 7th inst. which was immediately improved. Fifty vessels crossed the bar that day, some of which had been waiting for weeks.

—The German-Brazilian exposition at Porto Alegre was visited by 10,000 persons during the month of October. On the 1st ult. the expenses reached the total of 58,000\$, including cost of buildings and laying out the grounds.

—The *Município* of Araraquara, São Paulo, says that the coffee orchards in that municipality promise an abundant harvest for next year. A number of large steam mills for cleaning coffee have been erected there, and the industry is rapidly growing in importance.

—The November receipts of the São Paulo provincial postoffice amounted to a total of 22,866\$860, against 19,876\$550 during the same month of last year. The increase was wholly due to the agencies throughout the province, the São Paulo central office showing a decrease.

—The November customs and excise receipts at Pernambuco were as follows:

	1881	1880
Custom house.....	1,508,352\$739	1,320,428\$802
Recebedoria.....	60,027 622	47,979 400
Consulado.....	276,199 192	260,212 830

—Late mail advices from Mandós report the survey of a road from Labrin, on the Rio Purús, to the margin of the Rio Beni, to be partially completed. The surveying party under Col. Labre has examined 90 miles of the route, the work consuming 45 days. Col. Labre reports the existence of fine campos suitable for cattle-raising.

—The little village of S. Salvador, Rio Grande do Sul, is suffering great hardships from the tyrannical conduct of its shepherd. This man has been guilty of compelling his congregation to listen to his teachings—"fanatical discourse," a resident says—by closing and fastening the doors. Such conduct is not at all satisfactory to the flock, who are now complaining to the bishop.

—The municipality of Jaboticabal, São Paulo, is seeking notoriety. On the evening of the 21st ult. a man was shot and killed by some person unknown while sitting in a house playing the viol. On the evening of the 22nd a man and his wife were shot by some ruffians when returning to their house from a walk. On the 23rd an old man was attacked by two ruffians, and was nearly beaten to death. Jaboticabal is a good place for Jack Ketch to visit.

—The directors of the Porto Alegre commercial association have drawn up a petition to the Emperor protesting against the building of the sub-treasury edifice on the site chosen—the Praça Dom Pedro II. They assert that this site is in the upper part of the city at a long distance from the custom house and business centre, and that it will cost more to construct the edifice there. They ask that the Praça d'Alfandega shall be selected, as it will be more convenient and less expensive.

—The *Provincia*, of São Paulo, says that a contract has been signed between Manager Ferrari and some gentlemen of that city for 14 representations there in September, 1882, with the same opera company employed in Rio. The São Paulo parties guarantee the sum of 80,000\$, and agree that all receipts over that sum shall belong to the manager. The receipts for the season just closed in São Paulo were 81,000\$, besides the product of five extraordinary nights. All of which proves that the amusement market is as yet very little affected by the impending labor crisis.

—A few cases of small-pox, according to the *Correio Paulistano*, have appeared in the city of São Paulo.

—The November receipts of the Santos custom house were 644,479\$038, and of the *meza de rendas* 198,225\$159.

—The construction of the Arvoredo lighthouse, Santa Catharina, is progressing favorably. The work is nearly completed.

—The Pará provincial government has signed a contract with J. C. da Gama Malcher for next year's opera representations.

—Campinas is experimenting with the electric light in her public garden. The first experiments have given great satisfaction.

—The Conde d'Eu and his sons were received at Petropolis on the evening of the 10th inst. with fireworks and a public illumination.

—The slave Bento who attempted a few months since to poison his master Honório José de Lemos, vicar of Lage, Pernambuco, has been sentenced to death.

—Ex-minister Thomaz Coelho was beaten in the second elections in the Campos district. He claims however that extensive frauds were practiced by his opponents.

—The coasting steamer *Rio de Janeiro* waited off the Rio Grande bar ten days last month, and was then compelled to proceed on her voyage without getting an opportunity to enter.

—The commercial association of Rio Grande decided on the 30th ult. to request a London firm to send a specialist to examine the Rio Grande bar with the purpose of removing it with dynamite.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 11th relates that a little mulatto girl of 10 years of age, at Desterro, Santa Catharina, is in a state of pregnancy, and will probably lose her life. The author of the outrage is unknown.

—From the 1st of June to the 26th of November there were 111 homicides and attempts to kill in the province of Minas Geraes. In the same period 257 criminals were captured, 126 of which were for the crime of homicide.

—A fight between José Pereira Santiago and Laurindo Pires Ferreira at Sacramento, near Uberaba, Minas Geraes, on the 4th ult., resulted in the death of both. One was shot through the bowels, and the other was cut through the stomach.

—In order to insure precedence and avoid a repetition of the Pernambuco experience, the president of Bahia issued orders that on the arrival of the *Niger* no boat should approach the steamer until after the presidential visit had been made to the Princess Imperial.

—A Panellas correspondent of the *Diário*, of Pernambuco, writes that a substitute of the police delegado of that place, named Manoel João de Souza, arrested and ironed one Alexandre Bernardo do Sobral on the 12th ult., with the assistance of a gang of ruffians, and then gave his prisoner a barbarous whipping. A police official of this character should be looked after.

—The Pernambuco authorities, who had prepared a brilliant reception for the Princess Imperial on the 6th, on which day the *Niger* was expected to arrive, were surprised to find the illustrious travelers on shore on the afternoon of the 5th. The steamer had arrived ahead of time, and the Princess and party went ashore in a private boat without any official demonstration whatever.

—The *Diário* of Rio Grande relates that a horrible assassination took place at Albardão, parish of Tahim, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 1st ult., in which an Italian, named Julio Henrique, and his whole family were the victims. The total number murdered was seven, being composed of the Italian, his wife and three children, and two persons who happened to be in his house at the time. The crime is said to have been committed by a gang of outlaws infesting that locality.

—A wretched slave woman presented herself to the editor of a Paraná paper on the 2nd inst. and complained of cruel treatment from her master. A police examination was held when she stated that she belonged to one João Ricardo, in the district of Pacutuba, and that eight days before she had been knocked down by her master, causing an abortion. A medical examination proved the truth of her statement, and disclosed proofs of the most brutal treatment. The poor woman was sent to the hospital.

—Under date of the 6th inst., the Rio Grande commercial association notified the president of that province by telegraph that they had obtained permission from a Liverpool firm to employ a specialist in the use of dynamite to remove the serious obstructions on the bar of that port. This specialist was then in Santa Catharina, and was expected to arrive at Rio Grande on the 8th. As his services could be procured for a period of only ten days, the association asked that orders should be issued by the government placing all needed means at his disposal for carrying on the work.

—The mortality reports of Pará show many deaths from yellow fever.

—The government has ordered the construction of a lightship at the Pará marine arsenal for the Braganga channel similar to the new one wrecked some months since.

—On the 19th ult. the *Diário do Gran Pará* announced the appearance of "Change of a prospectus for a new discount and loan bank." On the 23rd the same journal announced subscriptions for 4,000 shares.

—The *Comercio do Amazonas* relates that a dispute between two men at Borba, Amazonas, on the 22nd October, over the possession of certain lands and rubber trees, resulted in the death of both by gunshots.

—The new Amazon steamship company, entitled the *Companhia de Navegação a Vapor de Mandós*, whose statutes were approved by the imperial government on the 3rd September, has been finally organized at Mandós. The company has the sum of 53,110\$ on hand for the purchase of its first steamer.

—The entire press of Pará, without regard to political affiliations and with but one exception, presented an address to the president of the province on the 25th ult., in which they congratulate the government on the success of the new electoral laws, and upon the absence of all official influence and pressure at the elections. The journalists of Pará in this representation echo a very general opinion throughout the whole empire.

—The *Artista* of Rio Grande asserts that the police force of that province is insufficient in number and too poorly armed to suppress disorder and check the numerous crimes occurring throughout the province. Our colleague very justly calls the attention of the provincial government to this state of things, and asks that steps be taken to put the police force on a better footing so that it can afford some adequate protection for life and property.

—The proposals for a line of steamers between Mandós, province of Amazonas, and the United States, were opened at the former place on the 17th ult. There were four proposals for the service; two American and two English. The proposals and terms per voyage were as follows:

- 1st.—H. H. Nicholson, of Liverpool; subsidy 8,000\$ per voyage for the first five years and 7,000\$ for the second five years.
- 2nd.—Henry A. Gould, of Boston; subsidy, 12,000\$ per voyage.
- 3rd.—Buckus & Bislin, (Americans) of Pará; subsidy, 12,000\$ for the first five years, 10,000\$ for the second.
- 4th.—Booth Steamship Company, of Liverpool; subsidy, 10,000\$ for the first five years, 9,000\$ for the second.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The Campinas tramway lines carried 15,350 passengers during November.

—The November receipts of the "Maeahé e Campos" railway amounted to 129,133\$320.

—The São Paulo tramways carried a total of 106,016 passengers during the month of November.

—The government has granted an abatement of 20 per cent on the Dom Pedro II railway tariffs for all freights received from S. João d'El-Rey line.

—The September receipts of the "Bahia ao S. Francisco" railway amounted to 29,263\$180, and the expenditures to 43,124\$700, leaving a deficit of 13,861\$520.

—It is announced that the commission charged with raising 50,000\$ for extending the Sorocabana railway to Tietê, has finally succeeded in obtaining the money.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the emission of 200,000\$ in debentures by the Pirahy-e railway, the amount realized to be applied to the conclusion of various works.

—After paying a dividend of 8 per cent. for the year ending June 30 last, the São Paulo Railway Co. had a surplus left of 449,456 14 6, of which one half went to the imperial treasury.

—The *Monitor Campesino* of the 6th inst. noted an interruption on the Carangola railway just beyond S. Domingos, which was caused by a land slide. It was hoped to have the track cleared by the 8th.

—An unknown woman was run over and killed on the Paulista railway near Campinas on the 8th inst. The accident took place at curve where the unfortunate woman was not seen soon enough to stop the train.

—The August receipts of the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway amounted to 115,442\$320, and the expenditures to 76,898\$187, leaving a surplus of 38,544\$133. This gives a total surplus of 62,215\$283 since July 1.

—The minister of agriculture has given orders for the issue of excursion tickets on the Dom Pedro II railway during the national exposition at a reduction of 50 per cent. The regulation went into force on the 11th inst.

—The government has made its customary annual requisition upon the various tramway companies of the city for free passes for the year 1882. An exception is made in favor of the "Copacabana line."

—The October receipts of the Paulista railway amounted to 303,910\$30, and the expenditures to 79,159\$150. This gives an aggregate since July 1 of 952,714\$510 in receipts and 264,966\$820 in expenditures, leaving a net surplus of 687,747\$690.

—In response to the proposal of a member who asked that a representation should be made to the government in favor of the adoption of a uniform gauge of one meter for all Brazilian railways, the engineering club decided on the 1st instant to oppose such a step as the choice of gauge is best left to the companies themselves.

VICISSITUDES OF COMMERCIAL PORTS.

The history of the Dutch commercial cities is curious enough as illustrating the ebb and flow of mercantile enterprise, but that of Belgium is scarcely less replete with much the same radical if not revolutionary changes. The decline of Middelborough, Flessing, Leyden, etc., and the sudden prosperity of Amsterdam, is paralleled on the other hand by the utter insignificance of Bruges at the present day and the ever-growing importance of Antwerp. The prosperity of this last mentioned port has excited the jealousy of Havre and even Hamburg; but the new docks (upwards of a hundred acres in all) and the increased facilities for commerce which have been secured by the Belgian port have given her a vantage ground of which it will be difficult to deprive her. The arrangements for storage, loading and unloading on quay direct from railway wagons are said to be unsurpassed. The movement of goods in the port is computed at 2,500 wagon loads per diem. The quays are also to be greatly lengthened and widened—the total cost being estimated at 40 million francs.

Another of the causes, if not the principal cause, of the increasing prosperity of Antwerp is the low railway tariffs on the Belgian lines, at the same time that an admirable railway and canal system afford unequalled transport facilities. The total number of ship arrivals in 1880 was 4,626, of 3,117,754 tons, of which number England alone furnished 2,149 vessels, of 1,706,656 tons, followed next, though far behind, by Belgium, with but 478 vessels, of 439,195 tons. English bottoms, with some 700 or 800 German and Scandinavian vessels, carry on the principal commerce. While there are large cargoes going into Antwerp, however, the fact is not overlooked that most of the vessels come away in ballast; a tolerably conclusive proof that this great trade is not to be ascribed to any extraordinary commercial activity of the Belgians themselves, but simply to favorable geographical position, with the causes above enumerated, to which must be added the important factor of free trade, which perhaps more than any other influence has contributed to the prosperity of her merchants. To understand properly the relative commercial position of Antwerp, the following statistics of the leading ports for 1877 will be useful:

ports	vessels, entries	tonnage	avg tonnage
London.....	47,688	9,700,000	203
Liverpool.....	14,855	6,624,270	445
Antwerp.....	4,457	2,499,482	561
Hamburg.....	5,473	2,233,929	408
Marseilles.....	4,808	2,004,251	429
Glasgow.....	6,841	1,875,733	274
Havre.....	2,819	1,568,548	556
Rotterdam.....	3,320	1,454,213	438

As the port commerce of Antwerp has more than doubled within the last ten years, it is not an extravagant assumption that it must continue to further monopolize trade, and become, if it is not already, the most important commercial mart in continental Europe.—*New York Commercial Bulletin*.

BUENOS AIRES HERALD.

—Nothing has been decided yet about the location of the provincial capital, and this is as much as we can expect to have to say on the subject for some time to come. The Provincial Bank has received its first instalment of specie, three hundred thousand dollars, half gold and half silver, from the national mint, and in future all its exchanges will be effected in that coin.

—From the provinces we have little or nothing to report that would be of any interest to our readers abroad. There is an increased interest visible in the concerns of business and colonization, and, with due encouragement on the part of the national government, and the prompt suppression of everything in the line of amateur revolutions for which there is still rather a too decided liking in some parts, particularly in Entre Rios and Corrientes, where the old "candillo" spirit is hard to die, we may expect to see rapid and very encouraging developments before long. Great interest is being taken in the new-born sugar trade, which gives promise of becoming one of the most profitable industries in the republic, and, with it, other industries are coming into being, which, when full grown, will entirely change for the better the condition and prospects of the provinces.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 14TH, 1881.

THE new American minister, Hon. Thomas A. Osborn, with his family, arrived in this city on the 10th instant, on the Pacific Mail steamer *Cordillera*, and will at once assume charge of the legation attached to this court. Mr. Osborn comes to Brazil with an exceptionally high reputation, both in his diplomatic relations with a government engaged in war, and in his social relations with its people. His mission here will be free from all those influences which made his mission to Chili so important and so difficult, but still it will not be altogether free from responsibilities and tasks of great importance. As yet the commercial relations between the United States and Brazil are comparatively undeveloped, and this development, let us hope, will be the agreeable task which Mr. Osborn shall succeed in accomplishing. It is an agreeable task to add, in this relation, that under the efficient administration of Mr. John C. White, *chargé d'affaires* during the past six months, the affairs of the legation are in the most satisfactory state. Mr. White will continue to occupy the position of secretary of legation, as he has done since 1878.

It is to be deeply regretted that a charitable association like the British Benevolent Society is compelled to make a second appeal for assistance, with a reluctant confession that its first appeal has met with almost no response whatever. And yet, from the communication which will be found in another column, that is just exactly the state of affairs which the society now makes public. An association like this, with so long and so honorable a record, should never be compelled to ask twice for help; in fact, its support should be so guaranteed that even one appeal may never be necessary. It is but little that is needed to meet its normal expenditures, but beyond that is the ever-present possibility of extraordinary demands through epidemics, or some calamity which deserves instant and adequate help. Without the organized work of the society, all these demands would be brought directly to the doors of business men themselves, and would soon prove a grievous burden to them. Through its aid, however, the essential work of relieving the sick and destitute is so systematized that it is carried on at the minimum of cost and annoyance. It is a work of necessity, even as it is a work of voluntary charity; and it is one which should appeal directly to every one whose means will permit a subscription. We trust that our readers will remember this most deserving charity in their Christmas offerings.

THE recent enterprise of the city council in breaking down the butchers' monopoly is a matter worthy of hearty praise. The purpose of these tradesmen to keep the business so closely within their own hands as to be able to impose exorbitant prices

upon helpless consumers, is one which should not be permitted for a moment. Living is not so cheap in this city that the people can afford to pay 800 reis per kilo for fresh beef, nor are the substitutes so plentiful that beef can be laid aside at pleasure. The movement on the part of the butchers to combine in the purchase of the Santa Cruz beef at the public sales at the lowest possible price, and then to retail it at famine prices, was not only an improper transaction in a business sense, but it could not be otherwise than highly prejudicial to the public. We can not unreservedly commend the general policy adopted by the city council in having animals killed at Santa Cruz on its own account and then to sell the meat here at public auction; but in view of existing laws and practices there was probably no other course to pursue. As a general policy, we believe that the government, whether general, provincial or municipal, should interfere just as little as possible with private occupations. The province of government is one which should be restricted wholly to matters of public and general concern, and should in no respect whatever interfere with private interests. Unfortunately, however, the city council could not have adopted that course in this matter, even had it been so inclined. The established usage of granting monopolies, particularly these *abattoir* monopolies, throughout the whole empire has long been a stumbling block in the way of a healthy development of private enterprises and prevents the abrupt removal of government control. When the laws shall be so changed that there can be no further grants of these exclusive monopolies, and when any and all private enterprise shall be left perfectly free and unrestricted, then such interference will be no longer necessary because these evils will right themselves.

For "conveniences of public order"—whatever that may mean—the chief of police has recommended the deportation of six persons for the apparent offense of writing obnoxious things in the newspapers, and the government has sanctioned the act. The whole matter has been shrouded in mystery, and as far as the public is informed no specific charge has been made and the accused persons have been denied every opportunity for defense. They have been judicially charged with no crime, no breach of good order, no offense against public morality. We do not even know that they have been charged with that vaguest of crimes—sedition. All that is definitely known, judging from the slight and indefinite allusions in responsible journals, is that these journalists have been sentenced to deportation. And by whom? The chief of police, and the minister of justice! Although there is no warrant for such an act in the laws of the country, and although it is a gross infringement upon the rights and liberty of the accused, this arbitrary act has called forth little more than the feeblest and most timid of protests from the press, and dumb acquiescence on the part of the public. We do not undertake to say that the accused have done no wrong, for we know nothing of the charges against them. We do know, however, that the chief of police and minister of justice have assumed the right to arrest and punish individuals upon their own responsibility, and without the employment of those legal processes and agencies which are guaranteed to every man. The resort to so unusual a punishment as deportation implies that the accused have done something which can not be punished through the courts, and it is possible therefore that their offense is one which no law recognizes as punishable. It is possible that these persons have done nothing more than to offend the official pride of the minister and his aide; it is even

possible that it is purely a matter of private revenge. All these are mere conjectures, of course; but under such an extraordinary assumption of power nothing but conjecture is possible. In view of this proceeding we wish to call the attention of our colleagues to a few plain interrogations, a frank discussion of which will go far to set this matter right. In the first place, what is the offense of these six persons so mysteriously deported? If guilty of any crime, or misconduct, could they not have been tried in a Brazilian court? In the second place, what is the meaning of "conveniences of public order?" What specific offenses fall within this general designation? And in the third place, can any man be arrested and forcibly expelled from the country by a simple cabinet order? Under Brazilian law can not every accused person demand a judicial hearing? Are not the laws of the country comprehensive enough and powerful enough to punish any and every offense? Besides all this, has any country the right to turn its criminals adrift upon the world? We sincerely trust that our colleagues will lay aside their inexplicable reserve and answer these questions fully. We want to know just what powers a minister may assume outside of those specified by the constitution. We want to know if the press is afraid to protest against such an assumption of authority. We want to know just what measure of security this country affords. And, too, we want to know whether it is possible for any man to be arrested one day and expelled the next. This matter involves both personal rights and property rights. If there is warrant for this recent proceeding, then the foreigners residing here will be very glad to know it. Some of them may desire to arrange matters for an early departure to a country where a man's most sacred rights and privileges are better respected.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

In an elaborate report to the shareholders of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, Mr. James A. Strynser, president of the company, states that contracts have been concluded for 3,082 nautical miles of submarine cable of various types, with the India Rubber Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Company, limited, of London. The latter company is to lay and guarantee the perfect working of these cables as a whole, and is required to guarantee that the various types of cable shall be of sufficient length, respectively, to properly connect the points required. 22 miles of cable are being completed daily, and it is reported by the company's electrician to be of very superior quality. The provisions of the contract amply secure the company in every particular against loss, damage, or delay. No less than five steamers will be necessary to transport the cable and its accompanying material. The first shipment will clear from London Nov. 15, or pay a penalty of \$1,000 per day for each day's delay; the other shipments will follow at fixed dates under heavy penalties for delay. The cable connecting Panama with Callao is to be completed by May, 1882, and it is expected that the whole line will be in commercial operation during the ensuing month of July. Careful estimates of cost have been made, and it is expected the company will have an ample cash surplus and \$1,000,000, par value, of its stock in its treasury on closing the construction account. This result will be attained notwithstanding the fact that the company will have about 900 tons of cable more than the original estimates called for, and that it has secured the following valuable exclusive telegraphic rights not included in the original prospectus: United States of Colombia, the exclusive right covering its Pacific coast, inclusive of the isthmus of Panama, for 25 years; Ecuador, the exclusive right for 50 years; and Peru, the exclusive right for 25 years. All of these rights have been ratified and confirmed by the respective governments, and contains other privileges highly beneficial to the company. J. B. Stearns, who has been appointed electrician and general manager of the company, has secured an experienced staff of electricians to watch over the cable in every stage of its manufacture and laying. The establishment of these cables will connect geographically the United States with Brazil, via Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili and the Argentine Republic; and their geographical position is such as will insure a large and remunerative traffic from the point of opening. This traffic is secured exclusively to the company under the protection of the valuable rights which it possesses.—New Orleans *Democrat*, Oct. 7.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the treasury agency in London to make a contract with Messrs. Shaud, Mason & Co. for the supply of a floating fire engine for use in this port. The cost must not exceed 30,000\$.

—The second elections in the 1st district of this city on the 3rd inst. resulted in the victory of the conservative candidate, Dr. Duque-Estrada Teixeira. There were unlimited brass bands and fireworks in the evening.

—The minister of agriculture has granted permission to Geo. H. Sumner, agent of the gas company in Pará, to put up a telephone line between the manufactory and the warehouses, providing that the said line shall be removed whenever required by public convenience.

—We await the *Cruxista's* explanation of the defeat of Leoncio de Carvalho in the 1st district of this city. Was it not owing to an undue subservience to foreign influences in educational matters? And was not the result of the election a stern rebuke by the people?

—An assassination growing out of a quarrel over a division of some fish, took place on the Penha road near this city on the 14th inst. The victim was João Lourenço de Sant'Anna, and the assassin Americo Garcia da Costa who was captured by some witnesses of the crime.

—A murder was committed at the *praia dos Mineiros* on the evening of the 2nd inst., a boatman named Antonio de Souza receiving a deep gash in the left loin from the effects of which he died within a few minutes. The assassin is a desperate character named Manuel Francisco Pereira, nicknamed "Russo." His discovery and arrest were effected on the following day.

—It is related in the *Jornal* that some days since a respectable-looking family applied for permission to inspect a house in this city which had been newly fitted for rental. The party, comprising the parents, two sons, and three daughters, all looked so highly-respectable that the attendant did not go with them to examine the premises. In a short time the party returned and explained that the house did not suit. Later in the day, the attendant visited the premises with another party, when to his surprise he found that every gas globe in the house had been carried away.

—In his letter of the 1st ult. the New York correspondent of the *Jornal* reaffirms his previous statement of the failure of the Brazilian government to offer sympathy to the late President Garfield in union with other foreign governments. Secretary Blaine's acknowledgment of such a message was dated July 27, twenty-five days after the shooting. It is asserted by the same correspondent that this matter occasioned so much feeling at Washington that the message of condolence on President Garfield's death was not published by the state department, but through his own personal efforts.

—It will be pleasant news to the Conservatorio Dramatico, whose virtuous concern for the welfare of this community would not permit the presentation of *La Mascotte* by the Grau company, to know that the London public, including the Prince of Wales, has become wildly enthusiastic over that questionable production. On its first presentation in London the house was crowded and a multitude of people were turned away. Everybody praises the piece, and nobody seems conscious of the immoralities which so shocked the moral perceptions of our dramatic censors.

—In conformity with a decision of the council of state the government has resolved to pay the contractor of the new *abattoir*, Augusto Teixeira Coimbra, the sum of 152,590\$686, on condition that he accepts that sum as a full satisfaction for all claims and agrees to make no further claim under any possible pretext. The sum claimed by Coimbra is 713,960\$280, which covers indemnities, fines, guarantee and the value of materials remaining in the hands of the government. The difference between the amounts claimed and allowed is somewhat striking; as is also the condition which the government seeks to impose.

—The amount paid by the Botanical Garden Rail Road Co. to defeat the Copacabana enterprise has lately risen from 700,000\$ to 1,200,000\$. Long purse that, Quintino! But then, no one seems to have received the money! One of the grantees denies receiving any of it; the other is silent; the capitalist of the enterprise claims to have been defrauded; the minister of that time is the bosom friend of the man who first made the charge; and the managing editor of the *Globo*, who is so fiercely virtuous about the whole affair, is a brother-in-law of the silent grantee. With such a combination there should be no necessity for unsupported charges. The facts are all in their own hands, and they all know that the charge of bribery is an unequivocal falsehood. A case of bribery, Quintino, involves two parties. We know what you think of the party employing a bribe; now let us know what you think of the party receiving it!

—The government announces the emancipation of the Angellina colony in the province of Santa Catharina.

—The national industrial exhibition at the department of agriculture was formally opened by the Emperor on the 12th inst.

—The preliminary sessions of the General Assembly began on the 13th inst. The formal opening will take place on the 31st.

—The depredations of burglars continue unchecked. As very little assistance can be expected from the police, every citizen should seek to administer a little summary justice on his own account.

—It is announced that the minister of marine has authorized the purchase of apparatus from Messrs. Siemens Brothers, London, for supplying the monitors *Solimões* and *Javary* with electric light. The cost will be 15,000\$.

—The minister of war has issued instructions for the preparation of a strategic map of the Rio Grande do Sul frontier. The work has been entrusted to Col. Conrado Jacob de Niemeyer and Maj. Francisco Raymundo Ewerton Quadros.

—Senator Florencio Carlos de Abreu e Silva, senator from the province of Rio Grande do Sul and president of the province of São Paulo, died in this city of consumption on the night of the 11th inst. He was the youngest member of the Senate and had occupied that position only a little over fourteen months.

—The minister of agriculture has dispatched a circular letter to the various provincial presidents asking for circumstantial information upon the general state of agriculture of each province, and upon its various branches and institutions. The reports are desired for the full year 1881, and are designed for the second session of the legislature just elected.

—The arrival in port of the French packet *Niger*, with the Princess Imperial, Conde d'Eu, and their children, took place on the morning of the 10th inst. The reception was almost wholly of an official character, the *Niger* being escorted into harbor by two naval vessels, the forts firing salutes, and a formal reception occurring on the imperial yacht which received the imperial travelers at the anchorage. There were no public demonstrations.

—At the instigation of the chief of police the government has authorized the deportation of six individuals for "inconveniences of public order." The persons, we are informed, are obnoxious journalists. Their expulsion from the country is without trial and is summary. It is a strange idea of justice, but it has become a recognized thing in police procedure nevertheless. It is silent and summary, and is exempt from all judicial tangles and popular inquiries.

—A scientific commission charged by the French government with explorations in the interior of Brazil, arrived on the 10th inst. on the *Niger*. The party is under the direction of Dr. Crevaux, who has already distinguished himself in this work. He will be accompanied by M. Billet, astronomer, M. Ringel, artist, and two assistants. In this exploration it is designed to go to Matto Grosso by way of Montevideo, and then to cross through the interior of the empire to the Amazon.

—The bankrupt Barão de Mauá has asked the government for a privilege covering the employment of electricity as a motive power and for illuminating purposes. This is decidedly the "cheapest" proposal that has come under our notice for a long time. The Barão is not only a bankrupt to an enormous sum, but he has been a non-resident for some years. He neither claims this huge privilege as an inventor, nor as an owner of patents. He simply asks that a great monopoly shall be created for his special benefit, and undoubtedly expects to get it.

—The burial of Mr. Lewis Jones, for many years a resident of this city, took place at the English cemetery, Camba, on the 26th ult. Mr. Jones was for many years the master of the modelling-room in the marine arsenal of this city where his services were esteemed so highly that a decoration of the Imperial Order of the Rose was conferred upon him. He afterwards left the employ of the government and established himself here as an importer of machinery, plumber's and general shop supplies, etc., in which line of trade he had built up a very successful business. He leaves a wife and five children.

THE city of São Paulo has advertised for a loan of 500,000\$, the proposals to be received up to tomorrow, the 15th. The interest can not exceed 8 percent per annum, payable semi-annually. The money will be applied to the payment of the city's floating debt, and the surplus, if any, to the paving of streets.

THE export of breadstuffs from the United States in September amounted to a total value of \$19,947,144, against \$23,833,055 in the same month of last year. For the nine months ending September 30 the exports amounted to \$177,452,349, against \$209,204,277 in the same period of last year.

TARIFF CHANGE.

By an imperial decree of the 9th instant, and in conformity with representations against the imposition of the higher rate of duties on common resin imported for soap-making, the following provisional tariff has been promulgated:

Pine resin, prepared for instruments: 800 reis per kilo.

Pine resin, black (*brun*) and of whatever other quality: 5 reis per kilo.

An abatement of 50 per cent. will be made for glass and earthenware vessels; 10 per cent. for barrels; and 5 per cent. for tin or zinc cans.

COMMERCIAL.

December 14th, 1881.
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000) gold, 27 d.
do do do do in U. S.
do do do coin at \$4 per £1. stg. 54 45 cents.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1837
do of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold. 63889

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day..... 22 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 85 rs. gold.
do do do do in U. S.
do do do coin at \$4 80 per £1. stg. 44 00 cts.
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 2873
Value of £1 sterling " " " 10 99

EXCHANGE.

Dec. 3.—There was no alteration in the rates of the banks which continued at
London..... 22½ 90 djs
Paris..... 427 " "
Hamburg..... 427 " "
New York..... 22½ 3 djs

Portugal..... 241½
Private paper was negotiated at 22½ on London and 422-424 on France. The transactions of the day were unimportant. Sovereigns 11500 sellers, 11516 buyers.

Dec. 5.—The market to-day presented a few feature and no alteration in the rates. Small transactions were effected at 22½ bank and 22½ private paper on London and 424 private paper on France. Sovereigns sold at 11516 for the 18th and at 11510 for the 31st instant.

Dec. 6.—The Banco Commercial maintained the following official rates:

22½ on London
427 on Paris
241½ on Portugal.

The Banco do Brazil continued to draw at 22½ on London, 427 on Paris and 527 on Hamburg, whereas the other banks refused to draw at 22½. Small transactions were effected at 22½ bank and 22½ private paper on London and at 424 private paper on Paris. Sovereigns 11500 sellers, 11516 buyers.

Dec. 7.—The Banco Commercial adopted to-day the rates of London..... 22½
Paris..... 427
Portugal..... 241½

The Banco do Brazil drew at 22½ on London until mid-day. In private paper a limited amount of business was done at 22½ on London and at 425 on Paris. Sovereigns sold at 11500 cash.

Dec. 9.—The market to-day was very inactive, only some small transactions in private paper being effected at 22½ on London and 424 on France. The Banco Commercial and Banco do Commercio affirmed the rates of
22½ on London
429 on Paris
530 on Hamburg
241 on Portugal

The Bank of Brazil and the English banks did not draw. Sovereigns 11500 sellers, 11 500 buyers.

Dec. 10.—The English banks joined the other banks to-day in the rate of 22½ on London. The official rates were
London..... 22½
Paris..... 429 and 430
Hamburg..... 530 and 531
New York..... 22½ and 2 290
Portugal..... 241½

Private paper was negotiated at 22½ and 22½ on London and 424 on France. Sovereigns sold at 11518 cash and 11 420 for the 17th and 18th inst.

Dec. 12.—The market to-day was quiet without alteration in the rates of the banks. In private paper small transactions were effected at 22½ and 22½ on London and at 423 on France. Sovereigns sold at 11518 cash and 115170 for the 18th inst.

Dec. 13.—This morning some transactions were effected in paper on London at 22½ bank and 22½ private. After 11 a. m. the banks adopted the following reduced rates:

London..... 22 90 djs
Paris..... 427-432
Hamburg..... 524
New York..... 22 30 djs
Portugal..... 243 70

and private paper was then negotiated at 22½ on London and 428-429 on France. Sovereigns 11518 sellers, 11516 buyers.

BANK STATEMENT.

Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on November 30th, 1881.

BANKS	Deposits in current of 100	Cash balances do.	Proportion per cent.
Banco do Brazil.....	25,637	9,388	36 62
Banco Rural.....	12,977	1,211	9 33
Banco Industrial.....	4,131	839	20 27
Banco do Commercio.....	1,005	284	28 26
Banco Commercial.....	5,529	1,873	33 84
English Bank.....	1,561	437	28 53
New London & Brazilian Bank.....	2,267	606	26 73
Total.....	54,566	14,671	26 89

BANK OF BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, NOVEMBER 30th, 1881.

ASSETS.

Commercial Department:

Notes: Treasury bills..... 21,840,000\$000
Bills with two resident endorser..... 15,739,624 272
" one resident endorser besides others..... 3,774,024 029

Bills secured by collaterals:

By commercial documents..... 118,600 000
By Government bonds and shares..... 424,001 000
Securities in liquidation..... 1,399,545 510
Sundries, balances of various accounts..... 1,079,463 854
Bills receivable..... 1,334,278 312
National Treasury account current..... 9,777,339 929
Cash..... 8,605,179 483

Mortgage Department:

Capital account..... 25,355,123 925
Supplemental loan..... 2,441,123 340

Accounts Current, guaranteed:

Sundry loans..... 15,012,961 815
Loans to Provincial governments..... 796,973 124
Rent Estate..... 2,612,370 450

Stocks and Shares:

Public Funds..... 19,428,516 517
Shares and securities in various companies..... 1,529,250 000
Documents deposited..... 48,007,358 386

San Paulo Branch:

Capital account..... 800,000 000
Accounts payable for fixed deposits..... 30,023,378 058
Accounts current..... 25,550,418 612
Sundries, balances of various accounts..... 5,531,110 087
Bills payable..... 26,774 354
Deposits..... 48,007,358 386

Rural, mining and other dates:

" short..... 41,708,518 980
" long..... 41,356,746 448
City of long dates..... 30,023,378 058
" short..... 26,666 710
Accounts in liquidation..... 250,551 406
Interest due on mortgages..... 560,698 320
Percentage due on administration..... 18,514 210

Cash account:

In cash..... 783,297 075
Hypothecary notes..... 62,400 000
218,120,378 410

LIABILITIES.

Commercial Department:

Capital: 15,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000..... 33,000,000 000
New reserve fund..... 4,404,479 657
Special..... 4,434,598 841

Notes in circulation:

In notes of Head Bank..... 21,998,590 000
" of Branch Bank..... 80,410 000
Accounts payable for fixed deposits..... 30,023,378 058
Accounts current..... 25,550,418 612
Sundries, balances of various accounts..... 5,531,110 087
Bills payable..... 26,774 354
Deposits..... 48,007,358 386

Dividends:

Unclaimed dividends..... 96,874 110
Mortgage Department:

Capital supplied by the commercial department..... 25,355,123 925
Supplemental loan..... 2,441,123 340
Hypothecary Notes in circulation..... 30,023,378 058
Accounts current..... 117,818 354
Profits in suspense..... 763,694 970
218,120,378 410

E. & O. E.

Bank of Brazil, December 3rd, 1881.

José Machado Coelho de Castro, President.

Edmundo Braga, Chief Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

December 3.

5 National Loan of 1868..... 1,260 000
310 National Loan of 1879 (outs. sale)..... 1,260 000
60 Banco do Commercio and serie..... 81 000
10 Leopoldina R.R. for 15th inst..... 231 000
100 Sorocabana R.R..... 100 000
100 do till Jan. 31, buyers opt'n..... 123 000
100 Carangola R. R..... 200 000
150 do (outside sale)..... 200 000
50 Navegacao Nacional..... 305 000

December 5.

10 National Loan 1868..... 1,260 000
2,000\$ do..... 1,255 000
60,000\$ Municipal loan..... 94 70
5 Banco do Brazil..... 299 000
50 Banco Rural..... 582 500
55 Banco do Commercio..... 224 000
76 Banco Predial..... 155 000
100 do..... 156 000

10 Garancia Insurance..... 140 000
10 Doctas D. Pedro II for last day of transfer..... 140 000
20 Carris Villa Isabel..... 223 000
23 do..... 230 000
82 do for 31st inst. (outs. sale)..... 231 000

56 Servicos maritimos..... 270 000
14 Santa Isabel Rio Preto..... 200 000
103 Leopoldina R.R. for 30th inst..... 232 000
200 Sorocabana R.R..... 120 000
800 Sorocabana R.R. till Jan. 31, buyers option..... 124 000
700 Banco Predial hypoth. notes..... 80 7½
200 do..... 81 7½

December 6.

4 National loan of 1868..... 1,260 000
35,000\$ do..... 1,260 000
47,000\$ do..... 1,165 000

25 Banco do Brazil..... 298 000
80 Banco do Commercio..... 224 000
40 Banco Predial..... 155 000
40 Associao Commercial..... 120 000
75 Docas Dom Pedro II..... 138 000
40 do..... 140 000
10 Leopoldina R.R..... 230 000
100 Leopoldina R.R. for 30th inst..... 230 000
62 do for 15th inst..... 230 000

50 Sorocabana R.R..... 120 000
260 Petropolis R. R..... 178 000
50 Macahé e Campos debates..... 96 70
30 Leopoldina deb..... 199 500
74 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (156)..... 945½ 70

December 7.

15,000\$ National loan of 1868..... 1,260 000
3 Provincial apolices of 200\$..... 102 70
12 do..... 102½ 70
4 Macahé e Campos R.R..... 246 000
260 Petropolis R.R. (outs. sale)..... 178 000
20 Servicos Maritimos..... 270 000
64 Navegacao Nacional..... 300 000
600 do till Jan. 31, buyers op'n..... 310 000
26 Leopoldina deb..... 200 000
22 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (156)..... 94½ 70

December 9.

53 Banco do Brazil..... 300 000
100 Banco do Commercio..... 224 000
35 Sorocabana R.R..... 120 000
200 Sorocabana R.R. for Jan. 31 (outs. sale)..... 125 000
2 Macahé e Campos R.R..... 245 000
100 Carris Villa Isabel for last day of transfer..... 236 000

200 Navegacao Nacional till Feb. 28th, buyers option..... 310 000
5 Carris S. Christovão..... 371 000
50 Brazil Industrial..... 230 000
68 Minas de Capapava, S. B..... 50 000
219 Banco Predial hyp. notes..... 80 7½

December 10.

10 Six per cent apolices..... 1,081 000
5 Banco Industrial..... 235 000
23 do..... 238 000
4 Rio Gas Company..... 265 000
20 Fidelity Insurance..... 230 000
50 Docas D. Pedro II..... 140 000
68 do for 18th inst..... 140 000
20 Servicos maritimos..... 270 000
21 Carris Villa Isabel..... 230 000
100 Navegacao Nacional for Feb. 28th..... 310 000
12½ Architectonica..... 105 000
105 Macahé e Campos R.R..... 246 000
125 Leopoldina R.R. for 31st inst..... 235 000
4 S. Isabel Rio Preto..... 200 000
6 Sorocabana deb. of £50..... 90 7½

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 14th, 1881.

Exports.

Coffee.—After our last report, on Dec. 3rd, dealers made some concessions on the better grades amounting to 100-200 reis per 100 kilos, but the market remained quiet until the 9th instant when, owing to the slight advance reported by cable from the United States, combined with the continuance of small receipts here, an animated demand set in. This demand was directed chiefly to the lower grades, the prices of which advanced in consequence from 30 to 100 reis per 100 kilos, whereas those of the better grades, which are neglected, did not recover from the above mentioned decline.

The sterling cost of coffee to-day, as compared with that on 3rd instant, shows an advance of 6d per cwt on the lowest grades and a decline of 7d per cwt on the medium, 11 per cent on good and 2½ per cent on prime, as will be seen from our quotations below.

The sales since the 3rd instant amount to 171,450 bags.

The clearances have been:

United States..... 1072
Dec. 5 New York Belg. str. *Rosin*..... 17,742
10 Baltimore Br. bk. *Campanha*.....

Europe.

Dec. 3 Lisbon b. o. Nov. lag. *Kong Serrero*..... 3,300
5 Hamburg Gr. str. *Bahia* (R. 535 Santos)..... 7,884
4 Mediterranean It. str. *Uniberto I.*..... 8,886
7 Liverpool Belg. str. *Fiscal*..... 607

7 London, Havre, Antw. Br. str. *Encid*..... 14,226
9 Southampton, Havre Br. str. *Tanner*..... 7,869
10 Marseilles Fr. str. *Savoie*..... 6,024
10 Havre Fr. str. *Ville do Rio de Janeiro*..... 4,874
12 Hamburg Gr. str. *Montevideo*.....
12 Southampton, Antw. Br. str. *Trent*.....

Elsewhere:

Dec. 3 Port Natal Gr. bgn. *Anton*..... 3,000
10 Valparaiso Br. str. *Cardellina*..... 228
10 River Plate Fr. str. *Navegacao*..... 229
10 do Fr. str. *Niger*..... 77

Receipts, as said above, have considerably decreased, the daily average since the 1st. inst. being 10,554 bags against 17,308 bags per day in Nov. 1881.

" 10,555 " " 169
" 12,087 " " 178
" 5,477 " " 187
" 7,497 " " 186

We quote, per 100 kilos:

Washed..... nominal
Superior..... 4 700—5 000
Good first..... 4 200—4 300
Regular first..... 3 750—3 900
Ordinary first..... 3 350—3 550
Good second..... 2 900—3 150
Ordinary second..... 2 400—2 650

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

Prime United States..... 5,000= 53/2 11 55 cts
Good..... 4,300= 49/7 10 11
Fair to good..... 4,100= 44/9 9 71
Fair..... 4,000= 43/9 9 49
Good Channel..... 3,650= 40/6 8 77
Fair..... 3,150= 38/7 8 35
Low..... 2,900= 33/5 7 21

(f. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 25½ in sterling and at par in American gold.)

Such is estimated to-day at 275,000 bags. The market closes quiet at the above quotations.

Imports.

Flour.—The arrivals since our last report, on the 9th instant, consist of

9,500 barrels per *Napier* from New York and Richmond
4,700 barrels per *Geo. P.* from Baltimore and Richmond
1,200 half bags per *Uniberto I* from River Plate
1,000 " per *Gulika* from Valparaiso

There have been next to no sales effected since that date the market being extremely quiet, and the quotations we give below must be considered as nominal.

Stock in first hands to-day amounts to 56,000 barrels.

We quote:

Trieste 22530—235000
Gallego 22 000—22 500
Haxall 22 000—22 500
Dunlop 22 000—22 500
O'Dance 21 000—21 500
Mc Cance 21 000—21 500
Baltimore 21 000—22 000
St. Louis 20 000—21 000
River Plate 20 000—20 500
Chili 19 000—19 500

Itch Flax.—The arrivals consist of 22,350 feet per *S. V. Herrick* from Danien which had been sold before arrival.

The market continues firm at 4480 per dozen.

White Flax.—The arrivals have been:

248,414 feet per *Blanche Héro* from New York.
127,982 " " *H. J. Libby* from

The former has been sold at 108 reis per foot and the latter, was sold before arrival at 115 reis per foot. Market well supplied.

Sundries.—The arrivals consist of 974 dozen per *Fleetwing* from Hermsand which was sold at 338.50 per dozen free of abatement.

The market remains firm at 418.50 per dozen for prime Westwick cargoes.

Spruce Pine.—There is a good demand but no supply. We quote nominally 35.00—38.00 per dozen.

Kerosene.—The arrivals have been:

- 3000 cases per *Napier* from New York
- 5530 " *Blanche Hov* from do
- 3700 " *H. T. Libby* from do

In view of the heavy supply the market is depressed. We quote 75.00—78.00 per case for Devoe's Brilliant.

Lard.—Arrivals:

- 1415 kegs per *Geo. Peabody* from Baltimore
- 1100 " *H. T. Libby* from New York

The market continues firm at

- 445—450 reis per lb. for George
- 440—445 " " " " " " " "
- 410—415 " " " " " " " "

Resin.—Arrivals:

- 50 barrels per *Napier* from New York
- 500 " *Geo. Peabody* from Baltimore
- 500 " *Blanche Hov* from New York
- 400 " *H. T. Libby* from do

Market firm at 85.00—90.00 per barrel.

Turpentine.—Arrivals: 245 cases per *H. T. Libby* from New York.

Sales from second hands continue to be effected at 600—650 reis per kilo.

Drum.—The arrivals consist of 775 bags per *Rosario* from Rio de Janeiro.

Market quiet and prices somewhat lower. We quote to-day

- 8800—9000 per bag.

Indian Corn.—Arrivals:

- 8,084 bags per *Rosario* from Rio de Janeiro
- 1,274 " *Uniflor* I from do
- 300 " *Bahia* from do
- 1,000 " *Galicia* from do
- 1,235 " *Trent* from do

The market continues firm at 4800—5000 per bag.

Canned.—Arrivals: 500 cases per *Elisabeth Taylor* from Marcellus.

Market unchanged. We quote:

- English 78.00—80.00
- German 6.00—6.50
- French 7.50—8.00

Cash.—The arrivals have been:

- 1,803 tons per *Dadua* from Swansea
- 1,798 " *Atacama* from Liverpool
- 1,359 " *Drummond* from Cardiff
- 945 " *Cometes* of *Kilmer* from Hull

all for companies' account.

In the absence of sales prices continue nominal.

Coffee.—The arrivals consist of 475 cases per *Montevideo* from Hamburg

5,350 tons per *Century* from New Cuzile

3,500 tons per *Frederic* from Gaspe

The consumption keeping pace with the supply, the market remains firm and retail prices are maintained at 218.00—260.00 per ton.

Beer.—Arrivals:

- 25 barrels per *Napier* from New York
- 70 cases per *Montevideo* from Hamburg

We quote:

- Bass (Hills & Hill) 75.00—78.00
- Tennent 4.50—5.00
- Guinness Stout 7.00—7.50
- German, Carlsberg 7.50—8.00
- do, Cuvell 7.00—7.50
- do, sundry brands 5.00—5.50

Butter.—Arrivals:

- 125 barrels per *Napier* from New York
- 85 cases per *Montevideo* from Hamburg

We quote:

- French, in barrels, 18.00 per lb.
- do in tins 1.00—1.10
- Danish 1.00—1.10
- Italian, Paccollini 1.00—1.10
- do, Modesto Galois 1.00—1.10
- American 8.00—8.50

PORT OF SANTOS.

December 21st, 1881.

Coffee.—Market firm at 4800—4900 per 100 kilos for superior.

The receipts last week averaged 6,554 bags per day. Stock to-day 180,000 bags.

We are indebted to one of our Santos friends for the following statistical figures, taken from official returns:

Total foreign exports of coffee:

- 1880-81... 158,727,358 value... \$1,746,609.38
- 1879-80... 142,024,348 " " " " " " " "

showing an increase in weight of 16,703,010 lbs. but a decrease in value of \$1,233,851.51.

Exports of coffee to United States:

- 1880-81... 14,973,832 value... \$1,755,944.61
- 1879-80... 32,947,890 " " " " " " " "

showing a decrease in weight of 7,973,748 lbs. and a decrease in value of \$1,559,249.24.

Vessels cleared from the port:

- 1880-81 577 vessels of 398,017 tons register
- 1879-80 519 " 354,454 " "

showing an increase of 58 vessels of 43,563 tons register.

During 1880-81 the flag of the United States was represented by only 9 sailing vessels of 5,529 tons register.

PORT OF BAHIA.

November 26th, 1881.

Sugar.—The demand continued for a few days after our last report when the market became flat and prices receded about 34 reis per 100 kilos. The sales during the fortnight amount to about 26,000 bags of regular to good brown at 18.56, 18.60 and 18.64 per 100 kilos corresponding to No. 7, 8 and 9 D's, which at the exchange of 25.5 is equal to 1611, 1712 and 1717 per cwt. f. o. b. without freight and commission. Entries are limited and stocks in first hands about 1,000 tons.

Shipped since the 15th inst.:

- 4,098 bags per *Shale* to Liverpool
- 5,743 " *Minnie Swift* to New York
- 5,579 " *Nansyth* to do
- 4,437 " *Amer* to Channel
- 6,866 " *Star of the Isle* to do
- 5,002 " *Ellie D.* to New York.

Loading or going to load:

- 350 tons per *Biele* to New York
- 670 " *Affair* to St. Johns
- 550 " *Comte d'Eu* to Halifax
- 700 " *Tharguy* to New York
- 400 " *Wanderer* to Channel
- 350 " *Lily* to do
- 320 " *Prick of Channel* to do
- 350 " *Diana* to do
- 400 " *Cepherus* to Liverpool.

Cotton.—No sales have been effected and quotations are nominal.

Cocoa.—Market flat. About 2,000 bags of fermented have changed hands at 5808 and 4870 per 100 kilos, equal to 536 and 551 per cwt. f. o. b. Stock about 500 bags.

Shipped during the fortnight:

- 725 bags per *Strabo* to Liverpool
- 1,069 " *Mansonia* to New York
- 400 " *Equator* to Bordeaux
- 42 " *Nansyth* to New York.

Coffee.—Market quiet. Sales during the fortnight amount to 3,400 bags, viz:

- 4,500 bags Moribus at 3813—3840 or 361 to 368
- 3,500 Nazareths first at 2855 or 312
- 1,000 do superior at 2871 or 3215
- 300 do seconds at 2838 or 2816
- 228 unwashed Carvellas at 2871 or 3215
- 253 unwashed inferior Carvellas at 2834 or 439 per cwt. f. o. b. ex freight and commission. Stock about 30,000 bags.

Shipped since our last report:

- 1,000 bags per *Lille Steighebel* to Liverpool
- 4,645 " *Graf Diana* to Antwerp
- 720 " *Valparaiso* to Hamburg
- 1,494 " *Holstein* to Antwerp
- 4,500 " *Philippine* to Lisbon f. o.
- 1,501 " *Nansyth* to New York

Hides.—Market quiet. About 1,500 dry salted and 2,500 dry have been sold at 5870 the former and 6570 per 100 kilos the latter. Stock about 6,000 hides.

Shipped since the 15th inst.:

- 2,300 hides per *Strabo* to Liverpool
- 2,000 " *Valparaiso* to Hamburg
- 1,446 " *Vina Lou de Dio* to Oporto.

Tobacco.—Without attention. No sales have been reported, dealers continuing to hold out for better prices. Stock about 73,000 bales.

Shipped since our last report:

- 280 hales per *Graf Bismark* to Bremen
- 1,000 " *Valparaiso* to Hamburg
- 196 " *Valparaiso* to Bordeaux.

Freights.—Chartered to load here:

- Not *Alfaria*, sugar, 276 and 5 1/2, St. Johns
- Br *Walden*, sugar, 301 and 5 1/2, Channel
- Br *Prick of the Channel*, sugar, 301 and 5 1/2, Channel.

Steamer rates:

- Halifax 351 in full for sugar
- Liverpool and London 301 to 351 in full
- Havre, fcs, 40 and 10 1/2
- Hamburg and Bremen 276 to 301 in full
- Antwerp 301 in full.

Imports.

Flour.—Arrivals: 60 barrels from Liverpool and 1,600 bbls. from Richmond for retailers account. Trieste and Hungarian is retelling at 27800—28000, and American at 28500—28800 per barrel.

Lard.—Arrivals: 1,000 kegs from Richmond. Large parcels met buyers at 18100 per kilo and small lots at 18450.

Coffee.—Arrivals:

- 3,500 barrels per *Lady Elbank* from St. Johns
- 3,500 " *Metor* from do
- 1,574 " *Marsene* from do
- 1,543 " *Clifford* from Halifax

all for dealers account. The demand for cases has lately been very limited.

Retail prices list 21500—22000 for cases and 19000—20000 for barrels and drums.

Cash.—Arrivals: 50 tons from London, 640 tons from Liverpool, 493 tons from Blyth and 2,204 tons from Cardiff, all for company's account, besides 354 tons per *Blanche* from Cardiff which were disposed of at 16500 per ton. Prices in retail on board rate 16800—17000 per ton.

PORT OF MARANHÃO.

November 28th, 1881.

Cotton.—Supplies, though coming in a little more freely, are not very plentiful and prices keep firm at 460—490 reis per 100 kilos. The demand for Portugal continues good.

Sugar.—This article is still selling at 235 to 235 1/2 reis per 100 kilos. Entries are on a fair scale.

Freights.—1/2d. and 10 1/2c. and 301 and 10 1/2c. No sailing vessels on the berth just now but some are expected.

Exchanges.—A large business was done for the direct steamer of Nov. 24th at 25 1/2 9/16. Rates are now nominally 22 1/2—25 1/2. Discounts—3 1/2%—9 1/2%. Money scarce.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 2.

CADIZ.—Sw *Geo. O. Neil*; 230 tons Peterson; 46 dt. salt to A. L. Gomes Lima.

SWANSEA.—Br *bk Badine*; 979 tons; Lees 46 dt. coal to Royal Mail.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Am *big Geo. Peabody*; 494 tons; Wilson: 60 dt. flour and lead to Phillips Bros. & Co.

DEC. 4.

LIVERPOOL.—Br *big Adiracana*; 1,192 tons; Rice; 56 dt. coal to Rio de Janeiro.

CANDELA.—Br *bk Drummond*; 865 tons; Smith; 44 dt. coal to D. Pedro II R.R.

MARSEILLES.—Br *big Elisabeth Taylor*; 261 tons; Williams; 44 dt. sundries to H. N. Dreyfus.

HULL.—Br *bk Cometes* of *Kilmer*; 737 tons; Robert; 47 dt. coal to J. Moore & Co.

S. NICOLAS.—Sp *big Triumph*; 153 tons; Alsinat; 24 dt. jerked beef to Friss Brothers & Co.

N. YORK.—Am *big Blanche Hov*; 666 tons; McDonald; 51 dt. sundries to McCulloch Beecher & Co.

ROSARIO.—Br *big Forest Princess*; 281 tons; Bengay; 22 dt. salt to order.

DEC. 4.

HERNANDEZ.—Br *big Fleetwing*; 349 tons; Isles 63 dt. pine to order.

N. CARLEB.—Br *big Century*; 181 tons; Le Conte; 44 dt. codfish to Hime Zeha & Silveira.

N. YORK.—Am *big H. T. Libby*; 621 tons; Pratt; 43 dt. sundries to F. Clemente & Co.

DEC. 6.

DAHLEN.—Am *big S. V. Merrick*; 335 tons; Lippincott; 60 dt. pine to McCulloch Beecher & Co.

DEC. 7.

BOSTON.—Am *big Thomas Lord*; 1,315 tons; Holt; 45 dt. ice to B. F. da Costa & Souza.

DEC. 8.

GUATEMALA.—Sp *big Arrigante Enika*; 218 tons; Rosell; 28 dt. jerked beef to Souza Irmão & Co.

ROSARIO.—Am *big Hermann*; 448 tons; Hichborn; 30 dt. hay to Backhouse & Meyer.

DEC. 9.

I. DE MAIO.—Port *big Bento de Freitas*; 283 tons; Lopes; 19 dt. salt to Monteiro Braga & Co.

DEC. 10.

CASABLANCA.—Br *big Hebe*; 236 tons; Pinet; 41 dt. codfish to P. S. Nicholson & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 2.

BALTIMORE.—Am *big Adelaide*; 397 tons; Bailey; coffee.

MARANHÃO.—Am *big Loretto Fish*; 1,944 tons; Hadgmar; same cargo.

MONTREVIDE.—Sp *big Hugo*; 163 tons; Oliver; ballast.

PORT NATAL.—Dan *big Aelia*; 193 tons; Sorenson; coffee.

ARACAJU.—Nor *big Giza*; 276 tons; Jacobsen; sundries.

ANTONIA.—Sp *big Linda*; 361 tons; Ferrer; sundries.

DEC. 3.

BRUNSWICK.—Br *big Union*; 284 tons; Webb; ballast.

CADIZ.—Br *big Hamely*; 230 tons; Marett; ballast.

N. ORLEAN.—Nor *big Aeland*; 282 tons; Schlegel; coffee.

DEC. 4.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL.—Gr *big Amalia*; 129 tons; Kegeles; sundries.

DEC. 5.

NORTHERN PORTS.—Nor *big Tordenskjold*; 266 tons; Eidsen; ballast.

DEC. 6.

PORT NATAL.—Gr *big Anton*; 181 tons; Abrams; coffee.

COLOMBIA.—Br *big Annie Foster*; 1,255 tons; Conesbrood; b't.

CAHLE.—Br *big Margaret Mitchell*; 660 tons; Rees; ballast.

MARANHÃO.—Port *big Sandale*; 396 tons; Paul; sundries.

DEC. 7.

CADIZ.—Br *big Union*; 196 tons; Le Dain; ballast.

CALCUTTA.—Br *big Homebound*; 1,137 tons; Dingler; ballast.

NORTHERN PORTS.—Br *big Beatrix*; 296 tons; Penwill; ballast.

DEC. 8.

LISBON L. O.—Nor *big Kong Sverre*; 261 tons; Gundersen; c'co.

CALCUTTA.—Am *big Samuel Skjold*; 1,615 tons; Hall; b't.

RANGHON.—Br *big Arica*; 526 tons; Stone; ballast.

ST. THOMAS.—Gr *big Australis*; 576 tons; Widmann; ballast.

PERNAMBUCO.—Br *big Harry Keiser*; 258 tons; Fuller; b't.

DEC. 10.

AMERY.—Fr *big Trés Frères*; 471 tons; Bander; ballast.

PERNAMBUCO.—Sp *big Adela*; 332 tons; Guerdac; sundries.

DEC. 12.

FALMOUTH L. O.—Fr *big Puyia*; 689 tons; Macé; same cargo.

PERNAMBUCO.—Br *big Elisabeth*; 315 tons; Fratt; ballast.

—The *Procyon*, De Boer, from Paysandu for Antwerp, cargo hides, put into Falmouth Nov. 16 with master sick.

—The *Br. bk Quen Victoria*, which sailed from Cardiff on Nov. 9th for Rio de Janeiro, put into Swansea, leaved, on Nov. 17th.

—In Monte Hermoso (Patagonia) a light, which can be seen at 10 miles distance, has been placed to indicate the entrance to the port.

—The *Bario de Muribeco*, from Liverpool for Rio de Janeiro, general cargo, arrived at Falmouth Nov. 18 with loss of sails and leaking.

—A telegram from Madeira Nov. 15 states that the Port. *big Angelina*, from Brazil for Hull, has been abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. Crew saved.

—The *Fr. bk Payot* from Tocopolis for Falmouth, cargo saltpeper, which was put into this port on Nov. 10, having finished her repairs, left for her destination on the 12th inst.

—The *Gr. big Heinrich* from Rio de Janeiro July 6th for Havre with rosewood, previously reported as put into Penance on Oct. 3rd, put into Plymouth on Nov. 9th leaved.

—The *Gr. big Alina*, 262 tons, from Rosario for Rio de Janeiro with a cargo of hay, was burnt at sea on the 9th ult. in lat. 27° 40' S., long. 47° 22' W. Captain and crew saved themselves in boats and arrived at Desterro on the 8th.

—The *Am bk A. W. de Vries*, from New York for Buenos Ayres, was wrecked on the Iba de Flores, Argentine Republic, during the night of the 28th ult. Part of the crew saved themselves by swimming and the others remained on board until they were rescued by the steamer *Uruguay* and *Fortuna*.

—The *Felicit*, Landergron, which sailed from London Nov. 7 for Rio de Janeiro, cargo cement, put into Falmouth Nov. 15. She reports that at midnight of Nov. 9 she was in collision with the *big Shamrock* of Owen Shipping. The *Felicit* had jibboom, two topsails and anchor carried away and sustained other minor damages.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Dec. 2	Tamar, Br	Santos	Sundries
" 2	V. de Rio de J.	Santos	Sundries
" 2	Hannover Gr	Santos	Sundries
" 2	Uniberto I It	Genoa	Sundries
" 2	Rossa, Br	New York	Sundries
" 2	Montevideo, Gr	Santos	Sundries
" 2	Bahia, Br	Hamburg	Coffee
" 2	Euclid, Br	Havre	Coffee
" 2	Pascal, Br	Liverpool	Sundries
" 2	Thames, Br	Southampton	Sundries
" 2	Navarre, Fr	River Plate	Sundries
" 2	Savoie, Fr	Marseilles	Sundries
" 2	Carou, Br	Porto Alegre	Sundries
" 2	Trident, Br	Valparaiso	Sundries
" 2	Trident, Br	South ton	Sundries
" 2	Trident, Br	Liverpool	Sundries
" 2	Niger, Br	River Plate	Sundries

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FREIGHTS:

Steamers	Sailing Vessels
London..... 501	Channel f. o. 476—476
Liverpool..... 501	Lisbon f. o. 451—451
Antwerp..... 401	Gibraltar f. o. 451—451
Hamburg..... 401	U. S. North..... 276—276
Havre..... 401	S. South..... 276—276
Bordeaux..... 401	
Marseilles..... 401	
New York..... 401	

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 12, 1881.

NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
AMERICAN				
ship Cutwater...	982	Nov 16	Cardiff...	W. Bon, Sousa & Co.
leg H. S. Jacks...	139	20	Boston...	B. Fa. de Costa & S.
leg H. S. Gouper...	137	21	New York...	F. Clemente & Co.
leg Grey Eagle...	437	23	Cardiff...	Philippine's Mart's
leg Co. Peabody...	494	23	Baltimore...	Philipp. Bros. & Co.
leg Blanche How...	401	23	New York...	Culloch Beech & Co.
leg Ashbur...	568	23	Baltimore...	F. Clemente & Co.
leg N. S. Merrick...	335	26	Darien...	McCulloch B' & S.
ship Thomas Lord...	338	27	Boston...	B. Fa. de Costa & S.
leg...	448	28	Rosario...	Sachsenherm. & Co.
AUSTRIAN				
ship Bospe...	39	Oct. 29	Spain...	E. Cresta & Co.
DUTCH				
ship Anterson...	508	Aug 1	1 Rangoon...	To order.
ship Estenderson...	280	1	2 J. & F. Peake	To order.
ship Anne Chesby...	380	23	Cardiff...	To order.
ship Aureola...	290	26	Hanburg...	Brandes & Ca.
ship Asshar...	406	Nov 1	Liverpool...	P. S. Nicholson & Co.
ship Victoria Cross...	346	10	Portland...	For repairs.
ship Minnie Brown...	1022	13	Cardiff...	D. Pedro II RR.
ship Infelix Princess...	146	13	New York...	do
ship Dalholm...	1367	13	Cardiff...	do
ship Igen Gens...	427	19	New York...	Monteiro Hime & Co.
ship Albor...	427	22	Cardiff...	Wilton, Sons & Co.
ship Anglo India...	594	23	Liverpool...	Sta. Gsa Co.
ship Campanero...	421	23	Baltimore...	F. Clemente & Co.
ship E. Emmett...	171	23	New York...	Wilton, Sons & Co.
ship Anglo India...	594	23	New York...	Wilton, Sons & Co.
ship Maxwell...	974	25	Cardiff...	To order.
ship Sheila...	966	27	Cardiff...	To order.
ship U. C. Kintore...	207	27	Cardiff...	To order.
ship Rowland Ev's...	885	27	B. Ayres...	Don Pedro II RR.
ship Badaro...	979	Dec 3	Swinsca...	Royal Mail
ship U. C. Kintore...	207	3	New York...	Wilton, Sons & Co.
ship Drummond...	878	4	Cardiff...	Don Pedro II RR.
leg Elizabeth Tr...	264	4	Marseilles...	H. N. Dreyfus
leg U. C. Kintore...	207	4	New York...	Wilton, Sons & Co.
leg Forest Prince...	281	4	Rosario...	To order.
ship Fleetwing...	349	5	Hersano...	To order
ship Hebe...	326	10	New York...	Wilton, Sons & Co.
ship Hebe...	326	10	Gesapo...	P. S. Nicholson & Co.
DANISH				
ship H. J. Bann...	133	Oct. 30	Paysand...	Frias Miranda
ship H. J. Bann...	133	Nov. 6	Liverpool...	J. More & Co.
ship Harriet...	136	23	Liverpool...	Norton Negaw & C.
ship H. J. Bann...	136	26	B. Ayres...	A. Wagner.
ship H. J. Bann...	136	29	Cardiff...	S. M. Criss & Co.
GERMAN				
ship Sebastian...	99	Aug 6	B. Ayres...	F. M. Faria & Sons
leg Johannes...	180	Oct. 29	Paysand...	E. de Figueiredo & C.
leg Anna...	131	Nov. 12	Hamburg...	Brandes & Co.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

EMISSION	AMOUNT	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
339,000,100\$000	335,397,100\$000	General Apolices, currency	6 7/8	1,000,000	1,081\$000
		" " " "	"	800 000	"
		" " " "	"	600 000	1,075 000
		" " " "	"	400 000	"
		" " " "	"	200 000	"
2,151,600 000	1,990,400 000	" " " "	5 7/8	1,000 000	84 7/8
		" " " "	"	800 000	"
		" " " "	"	600 000	"
119,600 000	119,600 000	" " " "	4 7/8	1,000 000	"
		" " " "	"	800 000	"
		" " " "	"	600 000	"
7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provincial apolices of Rio de Janeiro	6 7/8	1,000 000	103 7/8
		" " " "	"	800 000	"
		" " " "	"	600 000	"
21,500,000 000	16,580,000 000	National Loan of 1869, gold	4 1/2	1,000 000	1,280\$000
		" " " "	"	800 000	"
		" " " "	"	600 000	"
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000	" " " "	"	1,000 000	"
		" " " "	"	800 000	"
		" " " "	"	600 000	"
41,820,000 000	50,235,000 000	National Loan of 1872, gold	4 1/2	1,000 000	116 7/8
		" " " "	"	800 000	"
		" " " "	"	600 000	"

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

CAPITAL	SHARES	RESERVE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	QUOTATION	AM'T	PAID
33,000,000\$	165,000	All	200\$	All Banco do Brasil	8,754,213\$981	100\$000	July 1881	
8,000,000	40,000	All	200	All Banco de Hypothecario	2,115,943 088	250 000	July 1881	
12,000,000	60,000	25,000	All	All Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,122,841 837	240 000	July 1881	
1,000,000	50,000	All	200	All English (limited)	4 150,000	135 000	July 1881	
6,000,000	30,000	All	200	All Industrial e Mercantil	575,000 000	228 000	July 1881	
4,000,000	20,000	5,000	200	All Mercantil de Santos	259,414 259	230 000	July 1881	
1,000,000	10,000	200	200	All Banco Preal	12,325 310	155 000	July 1881	
1,000,000	10,000	All	200	All New London and Brazilian	6 165,000	111 1/2	Oct 1881	
15,000,000\$	75,000	All	200\$	All Banco do Commercio	517,453 043	224 000	July 1881	
1,000,000\$	5,000	All	200\$	All Petropolis	83,320 479	178 000	July 1881	
7,500,000	37,500	14,300	200	All Macachê e Campos	162,795 128	246 000	July 1881	
15,000,000	75,000	25,000	200	All do de debentures	96 7/8	614 7/8	Interest	June 1880
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All Soraocaba	218,691 200	122 000	Interest	June 1880
2,400,000	12,000	All	200	All do de debentures	90 7/8	614 7/8	Interest	June 1880
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All Leopoldina	81,320 270	235 000	Interest	June 1881
600,000	3,000	All	200	All do preferred ob.	1 000	200 000	Interest	June 1881
10,000,000	50,000	All	200	All Nictheroyense	1 000	200 000	Interest	June 1881
10,000,000	50,000	All	200	All S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	160 000	200 000	Interest	June 1881
800,000	4,000	All	200	All do with right to subord. shs. do subsidiary shares	15 500	200 000	Interest	June 1881
4,000,000\$	20,000	16,500	200\$	All Uniao Vilecianna	34,600 000	100 000	Feb. 1881	
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All S. Christovao	183,493 950	371 000	July 1881	
700,000	3,500	All	200	All Botanical Garden	18,795 188	120 000	July 1881	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All S. Paulo	16,435 451	135 000	July 1881	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All Pelotas	20 000	200 000	July 1881	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All S. Luiz do Maranhão	20 000	200 000	July 1881	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All Porto Alegre	20 000	200 000	July 1881	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All Vila Izabel	106,115 215	300 000	July 1881	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All Montevideo	2,800 000	1 500	July 1881	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All Nictheroy	1 250	200 000	July 1881	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All Brachia	17,981 663	271 000	July 1881	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All Carris urbanos	96 7/8	614 7/8	Interest	June 1880
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All do de debentures	180,000 000	105 000	June 1879	
1,800,000	9,000	All	300\$	All Uniao e Industria	180,000 000	105 000	June 1879	
180,000	900	All	100	All Mage e Sepetiba	180,000 000	105 000	June 1879	
4,000,000\$	20,000	All	200\$	All Brazil de Navegacao	307,483 782	255 000	July 1881	
600,000	3,000	All	200	All Espirito Santo e Campos	300,000 000	85 000	July 1881	
200,000	1,000	All	200	All Uniao Nictheroyense	180,000 000	105 000	June 1879	
400,000	2,000	All	200	All Ferry	89,472 045	130 000	July 1881	
500,000	2,500	All	200	All Paulista	130 000	600 000	July 1881	
750,000	3,750	All	200	All Amazon Steam Navigation	150 000	981 000	July 1881	
150,000	750	All	15	All Fluvial do Espirito Santo (Cari)	106 000	200 000	May 1881	
200,000	1,000	All	200	All Nacional de Navegacao	170,928 310	310 000	July 1881	
600,000	3,000	All	200	All S. João da Barra Campos	15,500 000	180 000	July 1881	
8,000,000\$	40,000	All	1,000\$	All Fidelity	225,000 000	230 000	July 1881	
3,000,000	15,000	All	1,000	All Argos Fluminense	253,794 786	350 000	July 1881	
2,000,000	10,000	All	1,000	All Canalia	171,710 000	140 000	July 1881	
2,000,000	10,000	All	1,000	All Nova Pernambuco	150,123 708	315 000	July 1881	
2,000,000	10,000	All	1,000	All Nova Regeneracao	21,418 722	100 000	Jan. 1880	
4,000,000	20,000	All	1,000	All Confianca	160,000 000	50 000	July 1881	
5,000,000	25,000	All	1,000	All Integridade	250,000 000	73 000	July 1881	
5,000,000	25,000	All	1,000	All Presidente	331,000 000	10 000	July 1881	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All Regular Fluminense	184,415 740	20 000	Dec. 1878	
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All Aliança	10,000 000	27 000	July 1881	
500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All Gloria	70,000 000	40 000	July 1881	
100,000	500	All	200	All Harmonia	100 000	3 000	Dec. 1879	
300,000	1,500	All	200	All Mercado Nictheroyense	900 000	7 000	June 1880	
750,000	3,750	All	200	All Rio de Janeiro	205 000	10 7/8	May 1881	
75,000	375	All	20	All Nictheroy	60 000	3 000	April 1881	
600,000\$	3,000	All	200\$	All Transportes Marit. de S.V.	120,000 000	300 000	July 1881	
600,000	3,000	All	200	All Bonds Maritimos	110 000	6 000	Jan. 1880	
10,000,000	50,000	All	200	All Decas de Pedro II.	140 000	4 000	Jan. 1880	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All Brazil Industrial	230 000	1 000	July 1881	
400,000	2,000	All	200	All Uniao Industrial	100 000	2 000	July 1881	
500,000	2,500	All	200	All Florestal Paranaense	58,793 397	180 000	July 1881	
1,200,000	6,000	All	200	All Melhores de Santos	30,000 000	120 000	July 1881	
3,000,000	15,000	All	200	All Caminhos Fluminenses	1 000	1 000	July 1881	
400,000	2,000	All	200	All Comercio e Lavours	3 000	3 000	Interest	July 1881
800,000	4,000	All	200	All Economia Fluminense	55 000	55 000	July 1881	
800,000	4,000	All	200	All Associação Commercial	100 000	100 000	July 1881	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All Minas de Capatani	30 000	30 000	July 1881	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All Architectonica	100 000	100 000	July 1881	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All Petropolitana	100,000 000	85 000	6 300	July 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All Economica Auxilior	208,227 466	120 000	Dec. 1879	
400,000	2,000	All	200	All Ind. Flum. (Alagoas)	139,870 000	100 000	Dec. 1879	
10,000,000	50,000	All	200	All Pastoral Agricola e Industrial	100 000	100 000	Dec. 1879	
700,000	3,500	All	200	All Matric. dent. par. cost.	100 000	100 000	Dec. 1879	
700,000	3,500	All	200	All Engenho Central de Quissana	100 000	100 000	Dec. 1879	
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All do obligatões	270,000	270,000	Dec. 1879	
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All Servicos Maritimos	270,000	270,000	Dec. 1879	

THE RIO NEWS

— 1884 —

With the closing of the present year, the publishers of "The Rio News" beg leave to call the attention of its friends to the work which it has already accomplished, as a basis for the renewal of their patronage and friendly interest during the coming year.

In the brief time since the adoption of its present form and policy, "The News" has steadily gained in public esteem and influence. It has more than met the expectations of its friends at the outset, and it has disappointed no one by taking one single step backward.

The difficulty of winning and holding such a position will be fully recognized by all who have undertaken to compile Brazilian commercial statistics, or to summarize Brazilian political and commercial news for an English-reading public. The repeated failures in years past, and the defective character of even the most successful of English journals, is ample proof of this. That "The News" has succeeded so well is not owing to any decrease in the number and character of these difficulties, but rather to the policy pursued of dealing with all questions frankly and impartially.

In the year now approaching "The News" will continue the same policy. As a commercial newspaper it will aim to give its readers a full and correct report of the markets and to keep them accurately informed in all matters affecting commercial and financial transactions. In this sense it will consider it a duty to encourage every enterprise or influence which will tend to extend and strengthen commerce and investment; and to criticize and condemn every act, or proposition, or influence which may have a contrary tendency.

In Brazilian industrial affairs, which are to occupy so large a part of public attention within the next few years, "The News" will offer its hearty support to every legitimate effort further development, but will support none which can only be built up at the expense or neglect of all others. The strenuous efforts now making to impose a more stringent tariff policy upon the country, to the great injury of the smaller and unprotected industries, to the embarrassment of the national treasury, and to the unavoidable and extreme cost of the consuming classes, is a matter which deserves special attention. To this subject, although it may be claimed as a question of domestic concern, "The News" will devote its constant attention, as an influence inimical to commerce and prejudicial to the best and most permanent development of this country.

In the question of abolition "The News" will still insist influence in favor of the earliest possible emancipation of the slaves. An institution so demoralizing and hurtful in its direct influence upon the dominant classes and so wasteful and imperfect an instrument of labor, can not be otherwise than an economic evil of the greatest magnitude. Every moral and material interest of the country—aside from the natural rights of the blacks themselves—demands the early substitution of this barbarous and destructive system by that of free labor. In advocating this measure "The News" will have no other purpose than that of aiding the Brazilian people in ridding themselves of a malign influence and in securing something infinitely better and more progressive in its place.

In railway matters "The News" will enjoy exceptional opportunities for acquiring early and reliable information, and will aim to keep its readers fully posted. In this department special efforts will be made to make it an authority in all matters of development, management, and result.

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